## Polynomial Factoring solution (version 673)

1. The quadratic formula says if  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  then  $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ . Use the quadratic formula to solve the following equation.

$$x^2 - 8x + 24 = 0$$

Simplify your answer(s) as much as possible.

Solution

$$x = \frac{-(-8) \pm \sqrt{(-8)^2 - 4(1)(24)}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{-(-8) \pm \sqrt{64 - 96}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{-32}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{-16 \cdot 2}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{8 \pm 4\sqrt{2}i}{2}$$

$$x = 4 \pm 2\sqrt{2}i$$

Notice that *i* in NOT under the square-root radical symbol!!

2. Express the product of 7-4i and 2-3i in standard form (a+bi).

Solution

$$(7-4i) \cdot (2-3i)$$

$$14-21i-8i+12i^{2}$$

$$14-21i-8i-12$$

$$14-12-21i-8i$$

$$2-29i$$

Polynomial Factoring solution (version 673)

3. Write function  $f(x) = x^3 + 12x^2 + 47x + 60$  in factored form. I'll give you a hint: one factor is (x+5).

Solution

$$f(x) = (x+5)(x^2+7x+12)$$

$$f(x) = (x+5)(x+3)(x+4)$$

4. Polynomial p is defined below in factored form.

$$p(x) = (x+8) \cdot (x+4)^2 \cdot (x-1)^2$$

Sketch a graph of polynomial y = p(x).

